

Abstract

Assessment association between type of urinary tract stones and patients demographic factors in patients referred to several therapeutic-sergergy centers in Ardebil city(1387-88).

Introduction and background:

A urinary stone is the tertiary common problem of urinary system. Calcium stone was common in males. This disease could in advanced level caused to renal failure. The aim of this study is determine the association between compounding several types of urinary stones with demographics factors of patients with urinary stone that referred to Ardabil therapeutic center.

Methods:

In a cross-sectional and descriptive analytical study that performed in therapeutic centers in Ardebil city, from March 2008 to July 2009 on patients with urinary stone, association between type of urinary tract stones and patients demographic factors (age, gender, body mass index (BMI), Job, Habitation place) in patients referred to therapeutic centers () in Ardebil city evaluated 150 patients enrolled in to the study. And data analyzed with SPSS 11.5. And One-Way ANOVA & Chi- square used and. the descriptive findings were reported as mean + Std frequency (%). The level of meaningfulness was considered as $P < 0.05$.

Results:

116 of patients (77.3%) had calcium oxalate stone, 15 of patients (10%) had phosphate calcium stone, 10 of patients (6.7%) had Acid uric and 9 of patients (6%) had phosphate ammonium stone. Mean age of patients was 41.90 ± 14.41 year (48% of patient had 30-50 year age). 91 of patients (60.66%) were male and 59 (39.4%) of them were female. Mean BMI of patients was 25.81 ± 3.66 and significantly difference was not found between mean of BMI in patients with several types of stone. Significantly difference was not found between type of stone with patients job ($P=0.252$), habitation place ($P=0.173$), post medical history ($P=0.207$) and drug history ($P=0.247$).

Conclusion:

Most common urinary stone types in male and female was calcium oxalate (77.3%) and most rare of them were phosphate ammonium (6%). Almost of patients were in 30-50 year. Male to female ratio was 1.54.

Significantly difference was not found between type of stone with patient's job, habitation place, post medical history and drug history.

Key words:

Urinary track Stone, Urinary System, Demographic Factor